



ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

THERE SEEMS to be a sort of impression in and about Norfolk that the introduction of a bill in Congress by Mr. Barbour to change the boundaries of the Norfolk customs district proves that that gentleman approves the bill and will advocate its passage. No idea could be more erroneous. Mr. Barbour introduced the bill at the request of another gentleman from his State, General Wickham, and if he had not introduced it, any of the other Virginia congressmen would; but if all of them had refused, it could have been brought before Congress through the petition box. Every Monday hundreds of bills are introduced in Congress of which nothing is known by those who introduce them save their titles and the fact that their introduction has been requested. Mr. Barbour introduced the bill referred to as he would have introduced any other bill that any reputable Virginian might have asked him to introduce; but that was all he had to do with it, and there his connection with it ceased.

IT SEEMS from the late interviews representative elect Hopkins, of Lynchburg, had with the postmaster general and the President, that the administration not only stands by its pledges to the people to reduce the cost of living by reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, but that it is throwing its whole weight in that direction. This is at decided variance with the President's expressed determination to abstain from all attempts to influence legislation, but the change that has come over the spirit of his dreams is for the better, and will redound to his own good as well as to that of the democratic party.

THERE are various plans for the expenditure of the surplus in the Treasury, but none of them is good. What the people want is not that the money be expended, because there will be use for it in the future, but that the onerous and unnecessary tax imposed upon the necessities of life by the existing protective tariff which is adding to the surplus, be either removed or abated.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1887.  
The thirty days during which by law nominations made during the recess of the Senate must be sent to that body in order to be acted upon have expired, but still the nomination of Mr. Manning for U. S. minister to Mexico has not been heard of. Pulque is a dangerous thing for Americans to fool with.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Washington monument at Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va., and for the improvement of the approaches thereto, including a wharf.

It is stated at the office of the internal revenue bureau here that when the Alexandria distillery is in operation the revenue derived from it amounts to a larger sum than that from all the other distilleries in the State combined.

The Senate to-day was engaged in the discussion of a resolution of inquiry concerning the effects of the Thurman bill and of the proposed bill for extending the bonded term of the Pacific Railroad loan. The House heard a speech on the bill making the Erie canal government property, and then took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative Brady, one of the only two Virginia representatives not interviewed yesterday by the GAZETTE's correspondent on the subject of the Cluverius case, said to-day he thought Cluverius was guilty and should be hanged because he had failed to account for himself on the night of the murder.

Representative Cabell says he and Mr. Randall have had some talk about the proposition to remove the internal revenue tax on tobacco and fruit brands, and that if that proposition can be brought before the House he is confident it will pass. He says all the Virginia members will vote for it—and better had.

Senator Riddleberger has not yet arrived but is expected toward the close of the week. Senator Brown, of Georgia, is expected to-night.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Logan. Mr. Coke, of Texas, objecting, the bill had to go over. General Mahone introduced the old bill to reimburse Baltimore and certain States, and the Government in the year of 1812. General Mahone also had the bill for changing the site of the proposed public building at Abingdon, Virginia, re-committed to the committee on public buildings. This bill has passed the House but was amended by General Mahone in the Senate. It is supposed that he wants to strike out his amendment so that the bill will not have to run its chance of going through the House again. General Mahone also presented resolutions of the city council at Roanoke for an appropriation for Stanton river.

The home of the postoffice at Somerset Station, in Orange county, on the Virginia Midland railroad, has been changed from Embrey to Somerset.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate to-day were the following: Fortress Monroe and T. D. Jennings, to be postmaster at Lynchburg. People here to-day from Lynchburg say that while Mr. Jennings will make an excellent postmaster, his appointment is not a popular one. In talking about this nomination this morning a Virginia democratic congressman said that in the older and better days of the party the offices in a congressman's district were considered his own, and it was expected that he would give them to his personal friends, and that there was then none of the fuss that necessarily attends the new system of giving the offices according to the size of petitions or upon the recommendation of others, or by competitive examinations. Such a system, he said, was inherently provocative of disputes, wrangles and ill feeling, and the sooner the old one was restored the better.

It is understood at the rooms of the House Judiciary Committee that the first bill that will probably be reported by that committee, will be

one appropriating the money for the six French spoliation claims that have been awarded by the Court of Claims. Among the beneficiaries of one of the claims referred to is Col. Nat. Tyler, formerly of Virginia, but now of this city.

## Cluverius in Extremis.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I was pleased to see in your paper of the 18th ultimo, that your voice is on the side of mercy and fair play in the Cluverius case, willing to give the prisoner the benefit of doubt as the law directs. I claim that there is no law in this, our land, to hang a man on suspicion, or on the very lowest grade of circumstantial evidence, as in this case. We must reverse the rule and say, better ninety and nine innocent persons should suffer than one should man should escape. If, however, the powers that be, determine on a sacrifice, and if it be that their victim is innocent, his blood be upon their heads. I and all believing as we do wash our hands of this matter. Acts, chap. xv. vs. 16—"It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him." Cluverius has not been permitted to answer for himself as a witness, on his trial, concerning the crime laid against him; he, in the court room, after conviction, solemnly asserted that he was an innocent man and in a subsequent written statement he re-affirms, "My hands are clean and my conscience is clear." He has a right to claim the benefit of this declaration as the law now stands, which is strictly in accord with the law as quoted above in it too 1887 years ago. The law of the State, and as quoted, presumes the prisoner can and will tell the truth, and otherwise it would be worse than a farce, yea, a crime to allow him the privilege of laying perjury upon his soul. I excuse, to some extent, the prosecuting attorney and blundering and perhaps uninformed jury, but the judges who passed upon his case, and the Executive who must issue and sign the death warrant for his execution, must bear the responsibility in time and in eternity.

Is not history full of judicial errors and wrongs from the days of Socrates to the present moment, beginning with that. The greatest of the Grecian philosophers, to name them in any detail would require a large volume. I will recite but one other case, as a specimen, the familiar to all historians. In the year 1599 Beatrice de Cenci, a young and beautiful Italian girl of the highest social standing, was cruelly wronged by an unnatural parent who shortly afterwards met with a violent death. This young daughter was accused, as participes criminis, of parricide, and the poor girl, under the direction of a court, was subjected to cruel bodily torture—more than human flesh could bear—in extorting an affirmative confession. The only way of relief, for a moment even, was to say "It is true," but instantly adding, "O God, thou knowest if this be true or not." This was the only evidence against her. Pope Clement VIII, to his everlasting shame, refused to interfere with the bloody work of the cruel judges, and she was led to execution September 11, 1599. As soon, however, as it was generally known at Rome and throughout Italy the people were shocked from centre to circumference, as it does to this day shock all who read the tragical account. It was found afterwards she was innocent.

The Baltimore Sun of December 30 contains an article from Richmond, Va., that says, "Under the constitution it appears the Governor has no power to pardon a prisoner sentenced to death." This may be so; but what says the constitution? Art. iv, sec. 5 and clause 3 part 2, "He has power to remit fines and penalties, &c., and, except when the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, &c., and to commute capital punishment, &c." I claim the Governor can pardon as well as commute capital punishment, even in cases where guilt is point blank; but where there is no reliable proof it is, I submit, his highest duty to pardon from the effect of the wrong sentence. It is a power lodged with all executive heads of governments, whether kings, presidents or governors. The Valerian laws of Rome took the punishment of death from the consuls and gave an appeal in all cases to the people, or *consilia centuriata*, before execution could be carried into effect. While we have no such law here, yet indirectly this case has been appealed to the country with, as I read it, a decision in favor of the condemned man. Can our Governor afford to disregard the sentiments of the people in such a matter?

Some people appear to have been greatly disappointed and worried because the prisoner did not make a confession of guilt instead of a reiteration of his innocence, and would like to subject him to the process of bodily torture for better results, though I trust this is only apparently, not really so. I would not take upon my head the responsibility of his death, as I understand it, for the offices and wealth of Virginia. I have nothing more to say, but still hope a merciful Governor will reconsider; but should he not do so I fear he and others will not be able to sleep much on the night of the 14th, and perhaps for many nights thereafter.

Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 4.

CLUVERIUS.—A dispatch from Richmond last night says: "It is understood that a further effort to save Cluverius's life will be made by attempting to get the case before the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the prisoner has not had a fair and impartial trial, which is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States under the Constitution. The alleged unfairness is that three of the jurors who have served on the case have avowed that they would have rendered a different verdict if they had known that the prisoner would be under the rulings of the lower court." Several members of the legislature say that a commutation of sentence, in their opinion, is a matter that the legislature has nothing to do with; but they are all of the opinion that sufficient evidence has not been adduced by the commonwealth to justify the infliction of the death penalty.

Of the 140 members of the General Assembly, 21 have responded to Willie Cluverius's circular, and 18 of these favorably. Mrs. Tunstall, the devoted aunt of Cluverius, has spent about \$7,000 in an effort to save his life. It is proposed to reimburse her by the sale of the manuscript of the history of his life, which Cluverius has completed. An effort has been made to get up a syndicate to put the book on the market before the day of execution, but no purchaser has yet been found willing to pay the price demanded for the matter.

## Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, among them those of Tipton D. Jennings, as Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., and George Booker, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

## Another Earthquake Shock.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—There was a slight earthquake shock at Summerville at eight o'clock this morning. All quiet at Charleston.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. W. P. Graves, wife of ex-Mayor Graves, of Danville, died on Saturday.

At Winchester yesterday morning the thermometer in exposed places stood at zero.

Corrituck and Albemarle sounds are frozen over and navigation is suspended for the present.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Danville for the quarter ended December 31 aggregated 4,193,680 pounds, at an average of \$8.39 per 100 pounds.

Miss Virginia Pelham, daughter of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate army, was married in Staunton to-day to Ro. Page Waller, of Norfolk. The ceremony took place at the Virginia Female Institute.

Mrs. C. M. Anderson, of Botetourt, widow of the late Col. John T. Anderson, who preceded her to the grave some years ago, died in Staunton on the 1st instant of pneumonia whilst visiting her son, Capt. W. T. Patton.

The firemen on the Atlantic Coast system of railroads, who struck Saturday for an increase of wages, returned to work yesterday without receiving the increase asked for. They were being paid \$25 per month, and struck for \$150 per day.

The case of Holmes R. Puryear, who is in solitary confinement in one of the dungeons of Petersburg jail under sentence of death for wife murder, will in a couple of weeks come before the Court of Appeals on a motion for a new trial.

What has proved to be a serious affray occurred in Petersburg a few days ago between Granville Johnson and John Henry Jackson. The former, it is alleged, pulled the arms of Jackson through a fence, injuring his back so badly that his life is despaired of.

The earthquake shock felt in Maryland Monday night was perceptibly noticeable in Jefferson county. About 5 o'clock Monday morning several families were awakened by the rumbling sound, the shaking of the houses and rattling of windows. No damage was done, however.

At the Western Lunatic Asylum there is about being completed a new and elegant brick building two stories 52x58 feet. The first floor is a kitchen, and the upper floor is for an amusement hall. A new brick smoke house and packing rooms and storage for meats, etc., has also been completed.

A cake-cutting was held a day or two ago in Dinwiddie county, when the house in which the party was gathered accidentally took fire from a kerosene lamp and was burned to the ground. The company all escaped with the exception of a daughter of Wash Bland, who perished in the flames.

The grand jury of Frederick county, after a two days' session and the examination of thirty witnesses, yesterday brought in an indictment against T. A. Ritenour for the murder of Andrew Bro. near Stephens City, a few weeks ago. Ritenour was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His trial will take place in February.

A difficulty occurred in Dinwiddie recently between Wesley Bridgeman and Robert Hitchcock, two well-known citizens of that county growing out of a dispute in reference to the ownership of a crop of peanuts. During the difficulty Bridgeman seized a base ball bat and struck Hitchcock a fearful blow. Bridgeman was sent on to the county court for trial.

Col. Randolph, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has just returned from Southwest Virginia, where he has been viewing the route of the proposed new railroad. It is thought that the Baltimore and Ohio, while not ready to take steps towards assisting or building any Southern road, desires to keep an eye upon the operations in that section.

The city councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth have appointed committees to go to Washington and endeavor to secure for the navy-yard there, the recognition to which its geographical position and natural advantages entitles it as a first class naval establishment. This action is taken in consequence of the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy excluding Gosport navy-yard as one of the yards at which new naval ships are to be built, equipped or repaired.

## Grady's Speech.

HICKORY GROVE, Prince William Co.,  
January 2nd, 1887.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The newspapers report a speech, before the New England society, by Mr. Henry Woodfin Grady, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution—which speech, it seems, has created a great sensation, especially in Georgia, where Mr. Grady was welcomed on his return home with "Yankee Doodle," brass bands, worshipping crowds, and a nomination for the Vice Presidency. The leading and most striking idea contained in Mr. Grady's speech, is its fulsome laudation of Abraham Lincoln. He is styled "the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself, all the strength and gentleness—all the majesty and grace of this republic." "Ye Gods and little fishes!" how men differ! Edwin M. Stanton, who was better acquainted with Lincoln than Mr. Grady can possibly be, pronounced him "the original Gorilla." I opine the truth is somewhere between these two extreme views, but we naturally have more confidence in the opinion of the man to whom he was best known. Such a speech will do well enough for a professional demagogue, one who is disposed to carry out Mr. Cleveland's idea of "placating the north."

Such a man may "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," but it is incredible that such sentiments can meet with any response in the hearts of the rank and file of the southern people. Although we are subjugated, reconstructed, "trooly lo!" &c., and we ever entirely forget? Mr. Lincoln may have been a very great and good man of his kind, but can we ever love and revere that kind? We accepted him as we had to accept the results of the late unpleasantness. We all had to eat crow, but can it be, that we all hanker after it? As we look at the matter, it is impossible to absolve Lincoln from the crime of violating and overthrowing the constitution he had sworn to support and preserve. We must hold him responsible for the duplicity and trickery of Seward, and the brutality and cruelty of Stanton. Politicians may sentimentalize and prate about closing bloody chasms, glorious unions, brotherly love, &c., but facts are stubborn things and will not down. We submitted and are silent, but when southern men utter such trash as we read in Mr. Grady's Boston speech, our cure rises at it, and we must protest. We quote further, "He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American, and that in his heroic form was first gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this ideal government—charging it with such tremendous meaning—and so elevating it above human suffering, that martyrdom though infinitely aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty." This is talk on stilts, but the silent points are Lincoln developed the government and died a martyr.

In the development of the "vast and thrilling forces" of the government he only differed from his predecessor and prototype, John Brown, in having the power to accom-

plish his purposes, and having the pretext of a false construction of law as a cloak for slaughter, arson and robbery. Thrilling enough, God knows.

Now as to the martyrdom, with which we have been dosed ad nauseam. John Wilkes Booth begged Lincoln for the pardon of his dearest friend, and under sentence of death, the infraction of military law. Lincoln, under the influence of Booth's moving petitions, promised his pardon, but afterwards forfeited his word to Booth and Beale was executed. Booth vowed vengeance and kept his oath. It was Lincoln's breach of faith that caused Booth to slay him. So much for the martyrdom. By his crime Booth forfeited his life and justly lost it. We have no sympathy for crime or criminals. Mr. Lincoln's taking off was a calamity for the Southern people, in that it afforded a pretext for oppression and insult. Many persons profess to believe that living he would have done much to staunch and heal the wounds he had caused to be inflicted. That, however, is mere conjecture, not justified by anything that we know of his principles or conduct during his life.

J. F. E.

## The Accident on the B. and O. R. R.

A telegraphic account of the terrible accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was given yesterday. Appended is a more minute description:

The limited express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Baltimore at nine o'clock Monday morning, and Washington at ten o'clock later. The train consisted of two sleepers—one from Baltimore and one from Pittsburgh—a baggage car, and express and mail cars. There were about fifteen persons in the Baltimore sleeper, all of whom escaped injury, so far as known. All of the persons killed are supposed to have been in the smoker. The accident occurred on a single track. Misunderstanding of orders was the cause. There were sixty-five passengers on the train. The smoking car took fire immediately after the crash, and the imprisoned passengers held in torture by the wrecked car were most of them slowly roasted to death. All the mail and express matter was destroyed. The express never stops at small stations, and hence did not stop at Republic, but went flying by on a level grade at the rate of over fifty miles an hour. A freight train was coming eastward at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, and was expected to make a siding at Republic. The locomotives came together with a frightful crash, and both were totally demolished. Burning coals from the furnaces flew over the cars. The horror of the situation was increased by the intense cold, the temperature being below zero and the ground covered with snow.

It was an awful scene. Women whose husbands, brothers or friends had left them to enjoy a smoke but an hour or so before, stood about the blazing car, filling the air with their screams for help. They knew their beloved ones were being burned alive, and some of the dying men could be seen writhing in agony, their arms or legs being pained by timbers of the wrecked car. One man begged piteously for some one to shoot him through the car window. His legs were roasting, and finally his horrible sufferings were ended in unconsciousness as he sank back in the blazing wreck. It is reported that several of the bodies were burned beyond recognition. Those saved from the wreck remaining in Republic were a mother with three little ones, hardly out of their swaddling clothes, the husband and father, with two sons, having been devoured by the flames of the burning cars. In some way that even the mother was unable to relate, she got out of the car in which she had been traveling, and, wandering away from the burning train, carrying her two youngest children in her arms, entered the first house in which she found a light. She was almost crazed, and with difficulty it was ascertained that her name was Mrs. Mary Postlethwaite. The family were on their way to Missouri, and expected to find a home in Chillicothe, in that State. They had been living near Belton, Wetzel county, W. Va. Her husband was fifty-eight years of age, and the sons killed with him were aged sixteen and eleven.

It is related of Mr. Bradley, from Washington, D. C., who, while the flames were bursting from the car windows which had been burst in by the collision, put out his hand and threw his watch and pocketbook to those whom he could see outside. He was pinned fast, and was being roasted alive, but those who saw him were unable to render relief. They could hear the frenzied man as he madly endeavored to burst the barriers that held him. The charred remains of the express messenger consisted of two thigh bones, which were found in the debris of the car.

William Fredericks, fireman of the express, was caught between the tender and engine and lived for two hours, but was found impossible to effect his release. His mother is a widow and lives in Washington, D. C.

M. H. Parks was also wedged in the wreck and burned to death after handing his money, letters and cards to one of the railroad employees. His body was also consumed, as were those of several others whose names perhaps will never be known. The east-bound freight train left Tiffin, O., at one o'clock. After the passenger train had gone, the conductor, being with out special orders, exercised his own judgment, and determined that inasmuch as he had half an hour to make the switch at Republic, a little less than five miles distant, before the arrival of the fast express from the east, due at that point at two o'clock, he pulled out. The night was bitter cold, and much difficulty was experienced in keeping up steam in the engine. Finally, at a point half a mile west of Republic, the train came to a standstill, being unable to move further. Just here was made the horrible mistake. The conductor started forward with a lantern himself. At this point there is a sharp curve, and the conductor had not proceeded more than the length of twenty cars when he saw the headlight of the approaching express rounding the curve not more than forty rods distant and running at the lightning speed of fifty three miles per hour. Horror-stricken with the knowledge that a frightful accident could not be averted, he dashed his light in the face of the engineer. The latter at the same moment saw the light of the freight engine, and, giving a wild shriek of the whistle for brakes, he reversed his engine and jumped for his life, crashing through the window of the cab, carrying glass and sash with him, and alighted in a heavy snowdrift. He escaped serious injury, his hurts being caused to a slight wound upon the knee. As he realized his danger, he called to his fireman, William Fredericks, to save himself. The latter was engaged in stoking the fire, and raised up a moment and hesitated to glance forward, as if to estimate the danger. This was fatal, as at that instant the crash came, and Fredericks was pinned and crushed by the mass of the wreck.

The engines of the two trains reared into the air like a pair of enraged living monsters and then settled down upon the track, driven into each other until the cylinders touched. The force of the impact jammed the baggage cars into the tender of the fast train, the express car into the baggage, and the smoker into the express. In less than five minutes from the moment of the collision, and before any organized effort at a rescue could be made, the fire of the overturned stoves communicated to the wood-work, and the flames leaped high in the air, their roar mingling with the cries of anguish of the imprisoned victims.



## ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

To-day's Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1887.

SENATE.

Several papers from the Secretary of War in response to resolutions of inquiry from the Senate were presented, together with a number of memorials from different sections of the country pertaining to various pending issues.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan, and asked for its immediate consideration; but, under objection by Mr. Coke, the bill went over till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The call of committees having been dispensed with Mr. Davidson, of Florida, on behalf of the Committee on Railways and Canals, called up in the morning hour the bill for the permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and to secure the freedom of the same to the commerce of the United States. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

SENATE.

BUCHARST, Jan. 5.—Alexandresco, the jan-keeper who attempted to assassinate M. Bratiano, the Prime Minister, on September 16 last, was to-day sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. All of Alexandresco's alleged accomplices in the conspiracy were acquitted except Muscal, a non-political offender, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Sudden Death.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 5.—Samuel Bingham, aged 67 years, late cashier of the Windham National Bank, whose connection with the Grant & Ward failure is still fresh in the minds of the public, died suddenly from an epileptic attack at Windham Centre at 3:30 this morning.

The Nevada Senatorship.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 5.—The republican legislative caucus yesterday selected William M. Stewart as nominee for United States Senator. The balloting for United States Senator will take place on Tuesday next, and as the legislature is republican, Mr. Stewart's election is assured.

Notarial Oaths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative Tucker, of Virginia, has prepared a bill which he will introduce in the House at the earliest opportunity, authorizing notaries public to administer oaths to any officer, director or agent of a banking association.

Secretary Lamar Married.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A private telegram has been received here stating that Secretary Lamar was married at ten o'clock this morning to Mrs. Holt, at Macon, Georgia.

Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The new civil service rules have been approved by the President.

The Devil.

WASHINGTON, Rappahannock county, Va.,  
December 3d, 1886.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:  
Can it be possible, when mortal existence is ended, for the spirit to watch the decay and decomposition of the body in the grave until it mingles with its natural dust? and likewise for the dust to unite gradually by degrees with the spirit that once was covered by it, whether in heaven or the opposite place, and then will the general judgment be come? It is wise to let the devil alone; he is not worth talking about, only to be denounced in the severest terms; but he will be the first one that will meet us in the other world to claim us as his own if we don't behave ourselves in a good, genteel, Christian manner here. It has been, and is my prayer now, that he will not get brother A, B, C, D, or anybody else. Remember that holy writ tells us that the devil "contended for the body of Moses." What he wanted with it, God only knows; I can't tell. "The angel of the Lord drew not nigh unto him," but mortals are more privileged characters, because angels have not been tempted, tormented by him as mortals have. No doubt the devil will have all these same troubles cast upon and into him that he has caused us to suffer, and they shall eat as fires that shall burn him and never be quenched forever. Our Saviour says, "If ye have Satan fall like lightning from heaven." It will be well for us to consider the momentous issues at stake. Think, O man, of time, death, judgment and eternity.  
Yours respectfully,  
M.

A Baltimore negro who emigrated to Liberia years ago ordered a quantity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, stating that he didn't like to be without it.

J. E. Meeds, U. S. L. H. Keeper, Fort Carroll, Md., says: "Salvation Oil cured me of rheumatism."

DIED.

In Orange county, Va., December 19th, 1886, JOHN B. McNEAL, about 80 years of age.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's SORREL SYRUP, for children's teething, is the prescription of one of the best medical nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving frequently to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.  
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"A GOD-SEND is Ely's Cream Balm" writes Mrs. M. Y. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22, 1882. I had catarrh for three years; but tried nearly all remedies, but to no purpose. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed quite freely and I thought the sores in it would never heal. Your Balm has cured me. This preparation is not a liquid, or a snuff, and is easily applied. Price 50 cents. See adv't.

SPORTSMEN, NOTICE.—We have the best and largest stock of PAPER and BRASS SHELLS in the city and at prices to suit all; also WAIDS, CATS and all kinds of LOADED CARTRIDGES.  
J. F. LOANED & SONS,  
Alexandria, Va.

WROUGHT SPIKES FOR BRIDGE and BOAT BUILDERS at 88 King, corner of Royal street. An assortment of sizes for sale cheap to close out.  
J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Hair Vigor, Ague Cure and Pills, and Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure for sale by  
F. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

NEW SEASON GEOGRAPHIES.—Dessert Table, London Layer and Valencia Raisins, New Currants and Citron, Fancy Layer Figs, Selected French Prunes.  
GEO. McBURNEY & SON.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The stock market again opened weak, first prices being from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. lower than last evening's final figures. The market was very active during the first ten minutes, and further slight declines were established, but prices then rallied and the activity died away. The entire market was strong, and prices were brought up to fractions above the opening. Richmond and West Point advancing 1/4. There were slight recessions from the best figures, and at 11 o'clock the market was moderately active and rather heavy. Money easy at 5.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Virginia 6s, consolidated 54; do 10 40s 42; do new 3a 64; post-due coupons—bid to-day.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE JAN. 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE JAN. 5.		
Flour, fine.....	\$3.00	@ 3.25
Superfine.....	3.25	@ 3.75
Extra.....	4.00	@ 4.25
Family brand.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Fancy brand.....	5.25	@ 5.75
Wheat, long cherry.....	0.86	@ 0.95
Fuller's.....	0.84	@ 0.89
Mixed.....	0.84	@ 0.89
Fair Wheat.....	0.81	@ 0.84
Damp and tough.....	0.70	@ 0.80
Corn, white.....	0.46	@ 0.48
Yellow.....	0.46	@ 0.48
Camel-hair.....	0.47	@ 0.50
Hominy, per barrel.....	3.25	@ 0.00
Oats.....	0.55	@ 0.59
Butter, Virginia prime.....	0.23	@ 0.25
Common to middling.....	0.15	@ 0.16
Eggs.....	0.10	@ 0.12
Turkeys, live.....	0.28	@ 0.30
Dressed Chickens.....	0.14	@ 0.15
Veal Calves.....	0.9	@ 0.11
Dressed Pork.....	0.5	@ 0.5
Irish Potatoes per bushel.....	0.6 1/2	@ 0.7
Sweet Potatoes per barrel.....	0.75	@ 0.85
Apples per bushel.....	2.00	@ 2.50
Onions per bushel.....	1.00	@ 1.25
" Peaches, peeled.....	0.7	@ 0.8
" "unpeeled.....	0.4	@ 0.6
" Cherries.....	0.6	@ 0.7
Selected Apples.....	0.2	@ 0.3
Ham, country.....	0.11 1/2	@ 0.12
Sent sugar Cured Hams.....	0.11 1/2	@ 0.12
Butchers' Hams.....	0.11 1/2	@ 0.12
Shoulder Cured.....	0.8	@ 0.8
Sugar-cured Shoulders.....	0.7 1/4	@ 0.7
Bulk shoulders.....	0.6 1/2	@ 0.6
" lg. cl. sides.....	0.6 1/2	@ 0.7
" fat backs.....	0.6	@ 0.7
" bellies.....	0.7	@ 0.7
Shoulders.....	0.7 1/4	@ 0.7
Sides.....	0.6 1/2	@ 0.7
Cured Beef.....	0.14	@ 0.14
Cured Sausages.....	0.4 1/2	@ 0.5
Of A.....	0.5 1/2	@ 0.5
Conf. Standard A.....	0.5 1/2	@ 0.5
Granulated.....	0.4	@ 0.6
Peas.....	0.18	@ 0.18
Beans.....	0.14	@ 0.16
Java.....	0.17	@ 0.22
Kassava B. S.....	0.15	@ 0.16
" C. B.....	0.17	@ 0.18
Corn Syrup.....	0.18	@ 0.30
Syrup, Eastern, per bbl.....	3.50	@ 4.00
Potatoes No. 1.....	0.40	@ 0.40
Packer, small, per ton.....	0.00	@ 0.00
" No. 2, medium.....	10.00	@ 10.50
" No. 3, large fat.....	12.00	@ 14.00
" No. 2.....	15.00	@ 18.00
Cover Seed.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Timothy.....	2.15	@ 2.25
Wheat, ground, per ton.....	4.75	@ 5.00
Ground in bag.....	4.75	@ 5.00
Flour.....	5.75	@ 3.75
Flour - O.A. (Liverpool).....	0.75	@ 0.80
Fine.....	1.20	@ 1.30
Turk's Island.....	1.15	@ 1.20
ool-Lung unwashed.....	0.22	@ 0.24
Washed.....	0.30	@ 0.32
Merine, unwashed.....	0.20	@ 0.21
Do. Washed.....	0.20	@ 0.21
ay old.....	14.03	@ 15.00
New.....	10.00	@ 12.00
Cut do.....	18.00	@ 19.00
Wheat Bran 1/2 ton 1/2 car.....	18.00	@ 18.25
Ground Middlings.....	5.75	@ 6.00
White Middlings.....	20.00	@ 20.50
Chaff.....	19.00	@ 20.00
Whitened Seed Meal.....	21.00	@ 22.00